## ABBEY'S THEATRE 8:15—The Trigans, ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15—The Fatal Card, AMERICAN THEATRE-8—Charlotte Corday, BIJOU THEATRE-8-The Passport. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Tennessee's Pardner.

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-A Galety Girl. EDEN MUSEE-8-Vaudeville. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:10-His Wife's Father. ARTS BUILDING, 57th-st., near Broadway-Day evening-Exhibition. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Trilby.

GARRICK THEATRE S:30 Arms and the Man. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S:15-Twentieth Century Girl. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE S:15-Pudd'nhead Wilson. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8:30-Vaudeville.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Little Christopher.

PASTOR'S-S-Vaudeville. TOR'S THEATRE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaude-STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:30-Too Much Johnson.

STAR THEATRE-T-S-Oliver Twist.
TERRACE GARDEN-Der Obersteiger
366 FIFTH-AVE-0 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m.
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Dr. Hasbrouck makes a specialty of extracting beth without pain with rax. Haltvard Bull, DING, 729 67H-AVE, Cor. 42d et.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

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Y POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1-cent postage gramp be affixed to every copy of the Indiy. Sunday of Semi-Weekly Tribune maded for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Realers are better seveed by buying their Tribune from a new-dealer.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1895.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There were repeated earthquake shocks in and about Florence; a number of people were killed and many houses thrown down. Sakalave, Madagascar. —— A revolt broke out est interests of a great people. Business men, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. ==== The engrossed in exacting duties, cannot often be in-English steamer Sully was sunk in collision. duced to enter on a public career, but every Mecca on board, ran ashore.

its decision in the income tax case to-day. - will properly consult together and make it evi-Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) was not ex- dent that they are needed and wanted to promote pected to live through the night. ==== Chicago | the common welfare. racing men propose to establish tracks over the State line in Indiana, === Evidence of the sys- DRIVING GOLD OUT OF THE COUNTRY tematic effort to defeat Dr. Booth for the position
of Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assemsirious discussions. No one will contend, for interesting the problem is to be serious discussions. No one will contend, for interesting the problem is to be serious discussions.

bly came to light in Pittsburg. City and Suburban.—Seven people were severely injured by a trolley-car collision in Bensonhurst. Hiram Barney and Dr. Morris H. Henry died. === The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached on civil and religious liberty at the Madison Square

Presbyterian Church. tionary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 50 degrees; highest, 55 degrees.

The city of Florence and its vicinity were the scene of a violent earthquake on Saturday night; that he was driven out by the bad air finds no the most violent, it is believed, that has occurred in that part of Italy since 1445, even surpassing | tainted, unwashed pipe-smokers in the car conthe celebrated earthquake of 1730. Grassina, a suburb of Florence, suffered greatly from the shock. Many houses were shaken from their foundations and numbers of people were hurt; but thus far the fatallties reported are few. Fuller information is likely to show the loss of many lives. The terrer-stricken people naturally look in the car from all responsibility in the premises. for a recurrence of the seismic disturbance, but without good reason. Earthquakes are amone the most mysterious of physical phenomena; their coming cannot be foreseen, nor is there any way | ing the movement of gold and silver under the of guarding against their effects.

No render of the sketches of Long Island villages and summer resorts, which have been a feature of Monday's issue of The Tribune for several weeks past can have failed to note that in many of these places special attention has been given to the construction of good roads. No where has this been more marked than in Far Rockaway and its immediate environs. We doubt not that it would be the unanimous verdict of the people of that neighborhood that good roads "pay." They attract residents, and do much to hold them. This is an idea which ought to find lodgment in the minds of people in many other localities. Let it once become understood that improved highways are a good investment, and the conservatism that objects to everything that is new will vanish from rural regions.

Under the new Board of Park Commissioners, the sign "Lawn open" is to supersede "Keep off the grass" in a number of places in Central Park. The change will be an agreeable one, and it can be made without any injury to the Park itself. The notion has been too widely prevalent among our Park officials that there is something about green grass that is sacred. Of course, it is important that the turf in the Park should not be worn out and destroyed by the impact of human feet, but what Commissioner Roosevelt has proposed can be done without harm. The new rule has already gone into partial operation. The Commissioners are pursuing an intelligent and civilized policy in allowing the people, for whose benefit and pleasure the Park was created, to use it as fully as possible.

The Briggs case, so fruitful of discussion in the past, has not come to the front as yet in this year's Presbyterian General Assembly, but is liable to break out at any time. Dr. Briggs was declared a heretic and suspended from the ministry two years ago, but some of those who are opposed to him point to the section of the Book of Discipline which prescribes that after the lapse of one year a suspended minister may be deposed without further trial, "unless he gives satisfactory evidence of repentance." Dr. Briggs has given no sign of repentance, has not retracted a single word of his alleged heretical utterances. Why, then, say those who think his suspension insufficient, should not the further penalty be imposed? Meantime, Dr. Briggs holds his professorship in Union Seminary undisturbed. Dr. Smith's position is slightly different, for he surrendered his professorship in Lane

erator of the Assembly.

tricts will fall upon the Board of Supervisors of every county in the State which is entitled to more than one Assemblyman, save that in New-York County the work must be done by the Board of Aldermen. Under the new arrangement, which gives us an Assembly of 150 memhers, New-York will have thirty-five instead of thirty Assemblymen, Kings County twenty-one instead of eighteen, and a number of other counties will make gains. The restrictions imposed upon the officials charged with laying out the new districts are such that gerrymandering will be practically impossible. Furthermore, in the case of an improper apportionment any citizen has a right to appeal to the Supreme Court, and such a case will take precedence over all other actions. A fair and just division of Assembly districts will be an important step toward securing such a Legislature as the State ought to have.

#### A NEW ERA.

Van Buren, DeWitt Clinton, William H. Seward, | that promotion should be made on merit alone. Horatio Seymour, Ezra Cornell, Charles J. Folger, Samuel J. Tilden, George Opdyke, Thurlow Weed, Edwin D. Morgan and a host of others. For years past the New-York Legislature has been filled with new and untried men, who come to their important duties wholly without the necessary experience to render useful service, a right of protection it is the women and chil-Why should this longer continue? Why should not our new constitutional era be made memorable by a radical change in the quality of our lawmakers?

Never was wise and patriotic service more imperatively needed than now. With a population exceeding that of the Dominion of Canada, and of many an American and European sovereignty, the State of New-York requires the best service in making laws that can be had. We une. 134 Nassaush. New-10th.

1.242 Hendway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

4 the HARLEM OFFICES. 150 East One-hundred-and-wenty-fifth-st. 243 West One-hundred-and-drenty-fifth-st. up to 15 p. m. at regular office rates.

European Branch. for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Buropean Branch. for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Breest, E. C. Lenlon, Enstand. petent hands? With a Legislature composed of men of a different type, men, moreover, who are readily available, the era of political machines and bosses would be ended. It is worse than folly to continue the nauseating process of merely exposing chronic wrongs in detail, when the people are competent by one manly effort to destroy the creatures who have so long fattened upon public plunder. Let the people once determine to discard self-scekers and to choose as their representatives men of education, experience and integrity, and wholesome, practical, lasting reform will be accomplished.

Not only upon Republicans, but also upon Democrats, do we urge this appeal. It is in no The French troops defeated the Hovas at sense a political question, but relates to the high-A Turkish vessel, with 700 pilgrims to county contains citizens able and willing to render safe, wise, patriotic and unselfish service Domestic.-The Supreme Court will hand down | Such men can easily be chosen, if their neighbors

important in its bearings on the National welfare as any which has been before the country for many years, and yet it is difficult to consider with a straight face some of the arguments-so called-which are addressed in all soberness by The Weather - Forecast for to-day: Fair, staof the West. If a person of ordinary sensibilities finds himself in the recking, filthy air of a secondclass railway smoking or immigrant car, he bies him to a purer atmosphere, and his explanation one to question it. Should one of the garlletend that this man was not driven out by the foul air inside, but was drawn out by pure air outside, his method of accounting for the action would be received with derision and laughter, because it would be recognized instinctively as an attempt to absolve the condition of the air But the argument of the advocate of foul air

would not be a whit more absurd than that which "The Denver Republican" uses in explainoperations of the Gresham law. This building authority on finance says: "Yet history shows "that they (gold and silver) were so maintained "(at a parity) for thousands of years prior to 1873. "The fact that in some countries only one metal "circulated does not affect the truth of this "proposition. Concurrent circulation of the two "metals is not essential to bimetallism. When-"ever silver or gold has flowed into one country "and away from another, it has been because it 'was more highly valued in the country to which it went than in the one from which it was drawn. It always should be remembered that "in cases of this kind the undervalued metal is "not driven out, but that it is drawn out." Omitting any present discussion of the remarkable proposition that "concurrent circulation of the two metals is not essential to bimetallism," or of the false assertion that a parity was maintained prior to 1873, we come at once to the into this country whether our gold is drawn out Republican" admits would be the result of the "The Republican" would not-oh, no! not for but it would be perfectly content to have the Europe, which gold would find more congenial. To clinch its point, "The Republican" declares

that "when silver left the United States after the was drawn out by the fact that it was more more striking and significant than this. thighly valued at the French mints than at the "American. In France 15½ ounces of silver were 'equal to an ounce of gold, whereas at our mints 'gold. Of course men having silver sent it to "France rather than to the American mint. The "silver was drawn or pulled out. It was not "driven out." Unfortunately for the effectiveness of this argument the real fact is that in 1834 the people of the United States were sick and tired of silver, and by changing the mint ratio they deliberately created a gold atmosphere, in taken shape, and is now well advanced, and in which silver could not exist, and silver took its departure across the sea; in other words, it was driven out-just as the silver men are now anxious to drive gold out-and the responsibility lay entirely with this country, not with Europe. Another point which this same strange authority makes is almost too ridiculous to notice. It

Three weeks hence-on the 11th of June-the | "not intrinsically (i. e., in market value), that important duty of apportioning the Assembly dis- "which has the least value will be current, and "the other as much as possible will be hearded "or melted down or exported."

## THE PARK POLICE.

Mayor Strong's Park Board has been in office now for three months, and yet, so far as the city has been informed, not the first step has been taken toward improving the police force of the Department. It will hardly be contended that the captain of this body secured his rank solely because of superior intelligence, energy, alertness, politeness and skill as a disciplinarian; and probably none of the Park Commissioners believe that the sergeants assigned to the most important positions were selected for nothing except their sterling soldierly qualities. The complaints that continually come from these who live near the downtown squares, and the observation of those who most frequent Central Park, make it evident that the police, as a body, are not suspected of being terrors to evildoers, nor Under our new Constitution the New-York defenders of the weak and innocent. It is not Legislature will hereafter have an enlarged mem- strange that personal favoritism and long neglect bership. Fifty Senators and 150 members of As- of discipline under the old regime should have sembly are to be chosen at the State election | demoralized the force and left it slouchy and innext November. In the history of New-York efficient. It is high time, however, that the force many men of eminent ability and patriotism have , should be sifted until every member is a picked gained renown by honorable, sugacious and un- man, and high time, especially, that the ranking selfish legislative service. Such men were, Martia | officers should be men worthy to command and

Perhaps the Mayer would not have opposed the bill to increase the pay of the Park police if he had been able to discover that any effort was being made to increase its efficiency. If any of the city's property is worth protecting, that property is its public parks, and if any class of people have dren and others who frequent these grounds, This protection can only be furnished with a thoroughly reorganized police force, and, as we begin the reformation is at the top.

# BORROWING TROUBLE.

It pleases Democratic newspapers to complain more precisely in what way they hope to solve the silver problem. They have one important to wreck the country by unlimited coinage of sil-

A further advantage they have in the fact that the Republican party has manifested its purpose by repeated votes. One critic complains that President Harrison does not say something new, but his utterances prior to his election and while he was President were explicit enough for any body who could read. Another finds fault with Governor McKinley, and another with ex Speaker Reed, because they do not see occasion at this distinctly pledged the Government to maintain

Democratic friends need not worry. When the Republicans come into power they will find a way of meeting the silver question, as they have met that and every other problem in the past, with honor and with safety. It is to be expected that they will adhere to the essential principle repeatedly embodied in Republican platforms, that International accord is needed to make any settlement of the problem safe and lasting. In advance of any international conference, statesmen whose words may mean anything have reason to refrain from such utterances as may embarass future action, though the United States will undoubtedly have a definite policy to propose if the delegates to the conference are selected by a Republican President or Congress. Germany seems disposed, from the recent action of its lawmakers, to call the conference without much delay, if met with encouragement by other nations. The Republican leaders, in any event, will not overlook nor fall to present forch bly to the consideration of the conference the fact that the experience of this country under the silver-purchasing act has demonstrated the felly of attempting to lift the price of silver by mere absorption of the present output. The likelihood of indefinite increase in the world's production, whenever a practically unlimited market is provided for the metal, will be borne in mind by all those whose opinions are worth considering. Larger monetary use of silver is indeed desired by many thoughtful men throughout the Western world, but it is by no means to be inferred that larger coinage or larger use in the form of coin will offer the solution required.

# PRESIDENT LOW'S NOBLE GIFT.

The last decade has marked the evolution of a new type of college president. Perhaps it would be more strictly accurate to say the last quarter of a century, especially as President Eliot recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the office he has so worthily filled, teresting query as to what difference it makes and he may be accepted as the forerunner of the new type. It is within less than ten years, howor is driven out so long as it goes out, which "The ever, that other colleges have recognized what the times demand, and in a large number even free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. yet the old traditions have abiding force. The old idea of the college president was that he worlds!-drive gold out of the country by creating | must be a clergyman of respectable attainments a silver atmosphere in which gold could not live. and some scholarship, who was supposed to be endowed with a reasonable amount of executive gold drawn out of the country if it could shift ability. The new idea is that he must possess the responsibility upon the purer atmosphere of business qualifications of a high order; even scholarship is reckoned as of secondary importance, and it is a matter of indifference whether he has or has not been ordained to the ministry. Tratio was changed in 1834, it did so because it Few changes in the educational world have been

No better illustration of the new college president can be found than Dr. Seth Low, of Columbia. He was chosen to that office five years ago rit took 16 ounces of silver to equal an ounce of primarily because he was a business man, and had during his four years' service as Mayor of Brooklyn given proof of his possession of executive ability of a high order. His election to the presidency of Columbia has been abundantly justified without any reference to his recent ac tion. During his incumbency the plan of moving the institution to a more eligible location has the last five years gifts aggregating several million dollars have been made to the college. As the capstone and crown of these gifts, Dr. Low himself has agreed to erect a library building on the new college site at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000. It is indeed a magnificent gift and the building will prove a worthy memorial of President Low's father, who was long a leadasserts that "the Gresham law applies to worn ing merchant in this city and one of the fore-"or clipped coins, which, while retaining their

Seminary when the charge of heresy against him | "legal-tender function, possess a smaller bullion | most citizens of Brooklyn. Of course, the Columwas sustained, and his suspension has not lasted quite a year yet. The feeling of the conservatives of the conservative of the conservativ will not be mollified by the evidence which has more applies to nothing of the kind. As promul-successor. The gift stands by itself. That a coljust come out of a movement started some time gated 200 years ago, this great fundamental lege president should contribute \$1,000,000 to the ago to prevent the election of Dr. Booth as Med- principle is simply this; "When two sorts of institution over which he presides is something "coin (i. e., gold and silver) are current in the absolutely without precedent, as it is likely long "same nation of like value by denomination, but to be without parallel. Fortune has favored Columbia in a rare degree under the administration of its new president, and he himself has taken a step which will link the name of Low most honorably with the institution through all the future. And such a gift will, in the nature of things, stimulate other gifts. There is a moral as well as a physical attraction of gravitation, and it remains indisputably true that to him who bath shall be given.

While contributing this large sum to the college which will be the leading educational foundation of the great city that will cluster around the harbor of New-York, President Low has not neglected to remember in a special manner that section of the metropolis-to-be with which his early life was identified. He has established twenty-four scholarships, twelve in Columbia College and twelve in Barnard, for the benefit of the boys and girls of Brooklyn. These scholarships are to be open to the scholars of any public or private school in that city, and are to be awarded on competitive examinations. Already arrangements have been made, in part, at least, for the examinations which will determine who are to be the first fortunate possessors of the privileges which the scholarships carry. Dr. Low has assuredly builded wisely in the lesser gift as well as in the greater. He is now in the prime of life, with many years of usefulness be fore him. He will thus see with his own eyes the fruits of his abounding generosity, as the institution with whose fortunes he is so intimately associated attains to a larger and larger degree of usefulness under his guiding hand. It is actions such as his which help to bring forward that Better New-York which is more desirable than the Greater New-York that has of late attracted so large a degree of public attention.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

No one was surprised that there was some reas tion in stocks last week, with selling by London have had occasion to say before, the best place to | and other speculators, or that railroads closed 29 highly encouraging sale of New-York Central these three is the real old Jacksonian Democracy, stock in London at a high figure. While this sale became known and stimulated renewed advance on Thursday, it was met by considerable unloadbecause distinguished Republicans do not state ing, and for the moment the rise has haited. Nearly all conditions were favorable, particularly the improved demand and better wages in iron disadvantage compared with President Cleve | manufacture, but the advance in stocks had gone | land, because he does not hope to solve it at all, far enough to suggest some reaction until the outand looks to gold monometallism and unlimited look for ratiroad earnings was more assured. The State bank issues as the only outcome worth reports for the first week of May showed an in- days last week, even when the weather confighting for. But the Republican statesmen have crease of 4.2 per cent in the United States over ditions were more unfavorable. Many attempts one great advantage, since they can calculate last year, but the decrease then was almost 18 per have been made to regulate this vexed matter, with some safety that their party will not vote cent compared with 1823. Moreover, the sharp which comes to the front with unfalling regurailroads or for the farmers.

time to go beyond the silver act of 1800, which is found staking its wealth on short crops for tinuously for six or eight hours? wheat pits and large crops for railroads. Human the parity of the gold and silver coin and paper in nature is apt to believe what it wants to believe. circulation, a pledge which bound President Until within a few days the prespects for a really Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, and thus saved | large yield of wheat seemed good, and the reports the country from disaster when the latter was after the first general frest indicated that wheat Tillman is in earnest, his first step should be to inclining to pay Treasury notes in silver only. had not suffered to any material extent. The later Others grumble because Senator Elkins does not accounts, of an opposite tenor, whether stimulated attempt to state precisely what ratio between or not, were at least welcomed by speculators, who silver and gold he would have the Government lifted the price quite easily. While Atlantic exadopt, as if he did not know with all Republicans ports for two weeks of May, flour included, have that an international conference will have to de-that an international conference will have to demet in accordance with the National platform of Pacific exports, the trade estimate of yield in Calilarger demand for wheat, but in that case corn appointment, Mr. Sedley is an active Republican, by frosts, as some suppose, that might cause a

was advanced less than 2 cents. quarter cent last week, though the decline in re- an appointment cannot fail to redound to the relpts this month thus far-about 48,000 bales, credit of our municipal administration. compared with 1892-is balanced by a decrease of 43,000 in takings of Northern spinners, and a deyards, or 7.6 per cent, mostly to India.

hold for better prices. But the enormous stocks of prices relatively below those asked for domestic the world. It is a declaration of Canning that, wool, are not calculated to encourage this hope. Thus dealers say that they cannot pay more than 13 cents on the farm for Ohio fleece with freight and other charges, while Australian fine wool sells at 35 to 36 cents clean. But the farmers demand more, and 2,844,800 pounds foreign wool, against 2,692,950 pounds domestic, was sold last week. Markets are quiet, and manufacturers generally report new orders for goods quite slender, though most of them have enough for the present, and many of them more than they can fill because of labor troubles. In the shoe manufacture there seems to be exceptional freedom from difficulties about wages, but the emand rapidly rising prices of leather continue

to increase. satisfactory progress in labor matters, the confacture is highly satisfactory. Plainly the de- welcome. It will tend to bring about the most are now proposed to regulate prices or limit production in structural shapes, in cast pipe, freedom if she had enlisted on the side of the merchants' steel, cut nails and wire rods, be- Hovas. sides the combinations recently formed in bar iron and in wire nails, and the one long conthat the consumption has not yet overtaken production.

The volume of domestic trade represented tions had fallen below those of the previous year, and were 300,000,000 smaller in the third than in the first week of May. The volume of foreign trade continues slightly larger than last year, but imports are much smaller than in 1893, and there has beer more decrease in drygoods receipts since the end of April than at the same times in either of the preceding years. This is ergy and velocity with that of a wild buffalo or partly because previous imports have been larger a New-Mexican mustang, at the end of a greas-

than in any other year in value, and specially alone by May 20, it may be inferred that the quantity of foreign goods brought in to compete with American products must have enormously increased, as in 1893 and 1892 the value of such goods marketed up to date was about \$12,000,000. But the end of the struggle is not yet, and it is gratifying that the home producers are so generally able to continue production with fair hopefulness, if not broken down by untimely demands for higher wages.

The great war which has broken out in South Africa and has led the President of the Transvaal Republic to call into the field an army of 29,000 men, at least half of whom are those Boer sharpshooters who did such terrible havoc in the English ranks on Majuba Hill sixteen years ago, is not merely due, as might appear from the dispatches, to an insurrection of the warlike Makaese tribes, but to the dissatisfaction which reigns in the Boer Republic against England. The latter has recently annexed the small strip of territory that separates Swaziland from Amatongaland. Consequently the Transvaal is now completely inclosed in a ring fence of British and Portuguese territory, and all its hopes of access to the sea-hopes that were fostered by England -have been shattered. It is therefore by no means improbable that the Boer war against the Makatese, who are more or less under British protection, may develop into a conflict with England, the Dutch in Africa being of the opinion that the welfare and prosperity of the Transvaal are entirely dependent upon its obtaining access to the coast and a seaport of its own. This is just what England wishes to prevent. As the English press cynically puts it, "We wish the Boers no harm. All we want is to prevent them "from harming us, which they might do had they "the means of importing their necessaries through "a port of their own."

There are three Democratic parties in Kentucky just now-one little one, arrayed under Senator Blackburn's free-silver banner, another of the same size gathered around Secretary Carlisle's sound-money standard, and a great big one perched on the topmost rail of the fence awaiting developments. It will require an exhibition of the strawberry mark on the arm to prove which of

Common-sense seems to be a minus quantity at the hendquarters of the surface railroad companies. A child six years old ought to know that to run open cars on a raw, windy day like yesterday is absurd and dangerous. Yet such cars were run on some of the lines in this city and Brooklyn; and the same was the case on several cold snap and extensive frosts, which produced, larity every spring and autumn, but apparently after some hesitation, an advance of nearly 6 all in vain. There is obvious need of a stringent cents in wheat, at once raised a doubt whether ordinance on the subject, and we understand the year's crops were to prove satisfactory for the that a committee of our learned Board of Aldermen is now wrestling with the question. The It is an old story that superabundant supplies of | companies have shown themselves incapable of money, such as resulted from the syndicate's dis- dealing with it in the right way. In line with tribution and the sales of bonds and stocks the time-honored suggestion about tying a railabroad, with the continued gravitation of unem- road director on the cowcatcher of every engine ployed money hither from the interior, usually to prevent collisions, how would it do to sentence give a stimulus both to stocks and to products at the surface-road superintendents who send out the same time, most illogically, so that the Street open cars on cold days to ride in such a car con-

> Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, talks secession, and really, if he wants to get out of the Union, there is no way of holding him back. If resign from the Senate.

It was rumored about town yesterday that Mayor Strong favors the appointment of Mr. Henry Sedley as Secretary of the Board of Taxes and Assessments in the place of Mr. Floyd Smith, who died suddenly on Saturday. It seems | mind my saying that the building itself is an artisnot unlikely that whosoever the Mayor "favors" | tie crime. receipts of wheat remain about equal to hast for that position, in the existing condition of year's, and the visible supply is still nearly 69, things municipal, will be chosen for Secretary of 100,000 bushels. If corn had been seriously injured that Board. If the rumor be true, and we hope it is, the Mayor may bring about a very laudable ought to rise much more than wheat, whereas it a journalist of wide experience, and an educated gentleman, who is in every way admirably The same speculative spirit lifted cotton one- equipped for the duties of such an office. Such

A syndicate of Dutch capitalists are about to crease of 11,000 in exports, and is at most small engage in this country in the beetroot sugar incontrasted with the excess of 741,000 bales in quan- dustry, which may tend to make the King of tity which has come into sight over the quantity | the Sugar Trust "cit still with awful eye," though at date in 1892. As before, speculation about the it is more likely that the newcomers will graducoming crop has the controlling influence, and ac- ally melt into the old concern like a rabbit meltounts of a decrease in acreage of 10 per cent in ling into an anaconda, or a dogfish into the radi-Texas or 20 per cent in some Atlantic State are ating and retractile coils of a Newfoundland nore regarded than the fact that stocks of Ameri- octopus. They are to set up their establishment an here and abroad have decreased in May thus | near Bowling Green, Ky., where beets grow the far much less than for the same time in 1892 or same size all the way down like a Dutchman's 1893. The manufacture here continues to do well, leg, and the industry will no doubt thrive, bringwith advances in goods maintained, but British ing its measure of advantage to the State as xports of cotton goods in April were 4.1 per cent | well as to the foreign investors. Not many years smaller in quantity and 11.9 per cent smaller in ago the production of this sort of sugar in the value than last year, and the decrease in exports | Fatherland was so great as almost to swamp the f such goods for four months has been 138,000,000 | finances and ruin the digestion of three empires, and it is possible to overdo the business here, Domestic supplies of wool do not come forward | There is no end to the production of this sacchafreely, it is said, because producers are resolved to rine base. A single county in Kentucky judiclously tilled might turn out enough to disturb foreign wool imported and sold since August, at the equilibrium of the sugar trade all around In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much.

In this case one term, at least, of the proposition might be reversed. The location of the enterprise is interesting from the fact that it demonstrates the existence of one foreign people whose instinct of gain is superior to their apprehension of being shot. But they don't know Kentucky yet.

The fear of the Greeks who bring gifts has abated with time, and it is not now everywhere operative as it was in the days following the ingenious strategical exploit of the wooden horse, barrassments of manufacturers because of high which the Trojans, by the way, were jackasses of corresponding enormity to accept. Three hundred of these interesting peninsular people have car-The iron industry scores by far the most ried their arms and valor over to France in her campaign against the Hovas, and will there cession of 10 per cent increase by the Carnegie strive to harvest again the laurel of Miltiades. works having been followed by many others in It is a tough adventure, in which Greek policy as Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, which is con- well as pluck will find a sufficient field of action, sidered evidence that the outbok in that manu- and the volunteer reinforcement will be found mand has gradually increased, though it has cordial relations between Gaul and Greece, which not yet been enough to fill the works and thus may become the basis of a new European alliance. to cause a natural advance in prices of finished | Greece is not very powerful, it is true, but she has products. Accordingly numerous combinations an old reputation and means well. Still, it would have been in better keeping with her traditions of

The fisheries of Buzzard's Bay and Hog Island trolling the steel rail output. All these are have grown rather monotonous to the President, prompted by extreme low prices, but indicate and, according to report, he is going to Florida after tarpon. That is the most powerful fish yet discovered which the angier can capture with artistic instruments, and it throws salmon and by all exchanges in May is 21.2 per cent larger striped bass fishing completely into the shade. As than last year, but 172 per cent less than in to blue-fishing, with hand lines trailed over the 1893. At this time in 1893, moreover, transac- stern of a lumbering catboat, the mode pursued in the waters of Buzzard's Bay, it is about on a par with cod-fishing off the banks of Newfoundland. It has no art or poetry about it whatever. With tarpon it is different. That sturdy fish, longer sometimes than his captor, and weighing almost as much, is captured with the rod and reel, giving the angler a run comparable in en-

er's lasso. It is tremendously hard work rather than sport, but it has something heroic about it. and is a suitable pastime for Chief Magistrates and other great personages who have the nerve and staying power. Senator Quay finds a single Tarpon more difficult to handle than the politics of the entire State of Pennsylvania; and the President may encounter equally rugged and confusing experiences in his first contest with them. But he will undoubtedly give a good account of himself, as he would have done in administration if his knowledge of the principles of Government had been equal to that which he undoubtedly possesses of the habits and strategy of all sorts of fish, from the retiring porgy to the gentle tomcod up. He is as likely as not to catch a tarpon longer than himself, though not larger, and his visit to these tropical waters will supply him with the raw material of the most exciting fish stories for the remainder of his days. He will not care to spin many political yarns in the season of his retirement and decline; the subject will be surrounded with too many disagreeable memories. But he can talk about fish endlessly, with none to say him nay or cast a chirlish doubt on their alleged dimensions. Everybody will be interested in his trip and wish him luck.

Since the advent of this reform Administration the use of Government property by the President and his Cabinet officers for their own pleasure has become so common that the naval dispatchboat Dolphin is now usually referred to as the President's yacht, and the lighthouse-tender Violet with the Administration pennant floating is a familiar sight all along the coast. We do not remember any previous case, however, where a Government steamer has been used to transport material for building a Presidential wharf. Yet that is the news which comes from Gray Gables, where a Government boat delivered yes terday six steel tanks with which to rebuild the floating wharf destroyed last winter by a storm, Are the tanks also Government property? And what if a Republican President had done it?

### PERSONAL.

Mr. Percival Lowell, of Boston, who erected and quipped a fine temporary observatory in Arizona last year merely for the purpose of studying the planet Mars, announces that he will have a 24-inch telescope made by Clark for further research in erect this instrument where he can find the most favorable atmospheric conditions, utterly regardless of congenience. It was largely this consideration that led to his selection of a mountain in Arizona as the base of his last year's work. The glass previously employed had an aperture of eighteen inches. the same direction. Mr. Lowell's intention is to

Miss Tadzu Sugiye is the name of a Japanese young woman who, after studying at Weilesiey College, became a teacher in a Christian school for girls in Osaka. Japan. "I teach," she says, "three casses in Chinese literature, two in English, one in the history of Japanese literature and one in botany. Resides, I have to correct the Japanese compositions produced from the classes and to give a lecture each wack on the Japanese rhetoric. Added to all these I have to give lessons in Yankee cookery."

General Gordon, of Georgia, tells the following story of the war period to Hiustrate the shrinkage of the Confederate currency: "One day a cavalryman rode into camp on a reasonably good horse. 'Hello, cavalryman,' said a foot soldier, 'I'll give you \$1,000 for your horse.' 'You go to time bad place), was the horseman's reply. 'I just paid \$1,000 to have him curried.'"

The Episcopal fund of the diocese of New-Hampshire, amounting to more than \$50.00, is largely invested in Western securities which now yield little or no income, and the Episcopalians of the diocese are wordering how the salary of Bishop Niles will be raised. The question whether Major von Wissmann, the

new Governor of German-East Africa, shall bear the title "Excellency" has caused the authorities of Berlin great trouble. It has finally been decided that he shall have a right to the title so long as he is actually on duty, but not when he is on a leave of absence.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

New-York Architecture-Artistic Foreigner-And what is this building? American Friend-That is our new Criminal Courts Building.

Artistic Foreigner-Well, old fellow, you won't

Repartee.—"You are nothing but a bag of wind," sneered the circus tent.

The bulloon, in its indignation, swelled visibly.
"At least," it retorted, "I am self-supporting."—(Indianapolis Journal. A unique exhibit at the Cotton States and Inter-

national Exposition will be a model jail. It will show all the latest improvements in prison construction, and will present for inspection a jail complete in sanitary equipment and absolutely safe. A prisoner incarcerated within its iron cages will be absolutely protected from without, and will find it impossible to escape, even if allowed to work for liberty with the most improved jall-breaking tools. An Unattainable Height.-First New Woman-Here's an advertisement of a "bearded lady" at the

museum.

Second New Woman (despairingly)—Oh, dear! How can we ever be that?—(Chicago Record. Wiggles-Why did Dr. Windbag resign? I thought

that he and his people were very harmonious. Diggles-Well, so they are. As soon as he resigned, the people were resigned.

It Looked That Way.—'Pillam's bill came back to-day.'' said the bookkeeper.
"What did he have to say?" asked the merchant.
"He didn't have duything to say. It was his widow who did the saying. She writes: 'Don't you think that in sending a bill to a man who has been buried three months you are rather running it into the ground?''—(Indianapolis Journal. The people of Utah have been clamoring for State-

hood for unward of forty years, and it is now, apparently, close at hand. It is for the people to decide by their votes on November 5 next whether the State Constitution shall or shall not be adopted. In the former case the President of the United States will issue the necessary proclamation. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were elected on November 6, 1894; the convention assembled on March 7, 1895, and the completed Constitution was adopted by the convention on May 8 by a unanimous vote of those present, only seven of the 107 delegates being absent. The convention was in session sixtysix days, and it framed a Constitution which covers about 18,000 words and is incorporated into twentyseven articles, or chapters. Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the expenses of the convention, and the final report of the Committee on Accounts shows that on the adjournment of the convention there was a balance on hand of \$1 10, with \$8,009 50 yet due to members; \$1.500 required for printing the Consti-tution and the proceedings of the convention. This means another deficiency bill for the next Congress.

Not Reassuring.—"Mr. Stalate." said the bashful younger sister. "I acked sister if she thought you would get up and go home like the other young mandid if I recited 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night."

"And what did she say"
"She said there wouldn't be any harm in trying."
—(Washington Star.

"With Little Falls incorporated," says "The Rochester Herald," "New-York State contains thirty-seven cities. They are as follows: Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cohoes, Corning, Dunkirk, Elmira, Gioversville, Hornellsville, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Little Falls, Lockport, Long Island City, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburg, New-York, Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, wego, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady. Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown and Yonkers. It will be seen that every letter in the alphabet is represented in the the initial capitals except F. Q. V. X and Z."

Doubtless They Would.—Johnny-Maw, I should think it would be a heap more careless to cast pearls before chickens than to cast 'em before swine.

His Mother-Why so, Johnny?

Johnny-'Cause they'd eat 'em.

—(Chicago Tribune.

An ancient controversy has recently been revived in England by the question as to what really constitutes a classic. Some define it as "an ancient author, highly approved, who is an authority on the subject he treats of." Goethe, on the other hand, protested against the confusion of what is classic with what is merely old and declared that all "healthy work," no matter whether modern or an-cient, is classic. The French Academy, speaking ex-cathedra, defines classic authors as "those who have become models in any larguage," while Sainte-Beuve declares that a true classic is an author who has "enriched the human mind." Indeed, no two opinions on the subject seem to coincide, and what